

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

The Spanish court of inquiry should be convened on the deck of the Maine before it is raised to the surface.

Trusts are the order of the day. The New England sardine packers have the latest trust and the price of imported sardines has risen accordingly.

A Cuban insurgent got some cactus in his feet the other day, and the report got into the yellow journals that he was run through by Spanish bayonets.

PARSON UZZEL asked in his sermon last Sunday: "What would Jesus do if He were at the head of a Denver paper?" He would not be a free silver man, parson, that is sure.

MR. W. JENKINS BRYAN is not as happy as he might be. The question of war with Spain is driving his free silver tirades to the wall. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good.

It is reported that Denver promoters will organize a gas syndicate for operations in Alaska. They will doubtless bottle the gas generated in their Denver office and pack it to the Klondike on burros.

A KENTUCKY paper howls for war "because the supply of colonels in the Blue Grass state is getting scarce." They have been making corn jules of their kernels so long down there that it is no wonder that the supply is diminishing.

THE men who are at the head of affairs in the Republican party in the territory, should commence to work for organization of the Republican voters for the coming campaign. The early bird in politics, if not too previous, is generally first for success.

EVERY day, that passes, places this country in better shape for war, offensive and defensive. There are men in the United States, who chafe at what they call the Fabian policy of President McKinley, but the trend of events shows, that the president is right and doing right.

THERE is no glory for this country in a war with Spain. This country is too big and strong to be a bully and too great to commit an injustice. But it looks as if the dons want a licking from somebody and are just spoiling for it and that this country will have to fulfill their desires, which it will do in first-class shape as soon as the occasion arrives.

WHY a bill of the superintendent of the penitentiary for flowers for the penitentiary hot houses, amounting to \$173, should be paid, when the territory owes for supplies, necessary supplies, such as groceries, dry goods, coal and the like, is not exactly clear to the average citizen and taxpayer. But then the average citizen and taxpayer is not supposed to know very much about these things, it seems.

SPANISH diplomacy is hard at work to put the United States in the light of an aggressor with the powers of the European continent. The Infanta Ena-la is traveling about the several courts of Europe creating sympathy for Spain. But withal, it looks as if the crowned heads of Europe will have the very good sense to keep out of any embroglio between the United States and Spain. If not, why then the good Lord have mercy on their souls. To be sure, they may never see this paragraph, but it is meant well by them all the same.

THROUGH the columns of this paper, of the WEEKLY NEW MEXICAN REVIEW and of EL NUEVO MEXICANO, the NEW MEXICAN reaches more voters in the territory than any other newspaper combination. And the power thus given is being used for the best interests of the people, of the Republican party and of its friends. Sabe, or do you want a house to fall on you?—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Can it be possible that any citizen of New Mexico has indicated that he doesn't understand the above propositions?—Raton Range.

The above comment from the interesting columns of our valued and esteemed contemporary, the Raton Range, indicates, that about that time the able editor thereof must have had some sort of a fit.

At the regular annual meeting of the board of regents of the Agricultural college at Las Cruces held last week, Hon. G. A. Richardson, of Chaves county, was elected president and P. E. Curran, of Las Cruces, was elected secretary and treasurer. The three Republican members of the board, out of five present, voted for Mr. Richardson for the position. Mr. Richardson is a Democrat and very firm in his faith. This is quite a compliment to Mr. Richardson.

son. This gentleman, while a member of the territorial council from the southern district made a very good record and since his connection with the board of regents of the college has also performed his duty satisfactorily and faithfully, else he would not have been honored with this selection.

Our esteemed and valued contemporaries, the Albuquerque Citizen and the Gallup Gleaner, are having a little controversy just now upon the question: "Could the Democratic members of the last assembly have been bought to support the creation of Summit county?"

If these journals will ask no leading questions of each other, there will probably be told no lies. Hence, let there be peace as to Summit county and what the Democratic members of the last assembly might have done. As far as appears, these Democratic members did no wrong in the matter of legislation and they are entitled to credit for these acts of omission. That they did put up a job, as far as the offices to be given out were concerned, is true. But as several Republicans were in that deal, there is no use in stirring that thing. Let well enough alone.

The President's Policy Toward Spain.
The Washington Post, a clean, able and well informed journal, in its issue of last Tuesday remarked as follows on the Spain-Cuban situation:

"The time taken by the court of inquiry to investigate the Maine disaster has given the president opportunity to test the sense of Americans, and to formulate a course of action. All doubts may be set at rest and the people may feel certain that their will with regard to Cuba will be executed. There has never been doubt on that point, but there has been uncertainty as to the time and methods which it might be best to employ. It is as good as settled that any demand from Spain for reference to the issues growing out of the Maine verdict to a neutral court of arbitration will be denied. The position taken is that if the position from clearly preventable causes the question of national honor cannot be dissociated from the issues and that no question in which national honor is involved even in the remotest degree can be submitted to arbitration by outsiders. If contented it is a matter for Americans to settle for themselves and in their own way through a president and a congress of their own selections. They hold that if Spain has a defense to make or facts to present, she must make them to an American tribunal—a court owing allegiance only to the flag of the United States."

There exists no doubt that this editorial states the position of the president and of the administration correctly, and that the president's course, as outlined above, will meet with the hearty approval of the American people.

An Era of Prosperity Dawning.

The dream of the early gold miner in New Mexico has been realized. Capital, the one thing necessary to make the territory a great mineral producer, has at last recognized the possibilities of the development of low grade properties and is pouring into the mineralized sections of New Mexico, eager and anxious to secure a part of the returns to be obtained from the treatment of great bodies of ore easily mined and with but little expense. For years past Colorado and California have been the favored fields for investors in gold mines, while this more favored territory has been neglected.

But the constant work of men and papers having an abiding faith in the claims of Elizabethtown, Bland, Pinos Altos, Golden, Red River, Hillsboro, White Oaks, and others has had its effect, and now the reward is to be reaped. Many have been the disappointments and failures in mining ventures in the years past, and doubtless much money has been planted in holes of promise, but those who have held on to their claims are in a fair way to profit by their perseverance. The developments made on a few properties that were bought by capitalists last year have drawn the attention of practical miners and mine investors to the gold fields of the territory, and all indications point to a general demand for claims that have shown something like fair value in the ores already taken out, or those located in districts where good returns have been secured.

Since this attention has been drawn to the gold properties in New Mexico, the old adage, "nothing succeeds like success," has been verified, and that success is fast bringing a golden age to the people in the camps and stable prosperity to the territory at large. It is true that mining alone will not result in this much desired end, but miners, as a class, are non-producers of food products, and the increase of a non-producing population will bring ready money to the farmers, orchardists and stockmen, although the latter are in a position where they don't care a continental who buys mutton or beef—they dictate prices and times of delivery regardless of other industries.

It is not visionary in the least to make the prediction that before the present year has gone the population of New Mexico will have been increased fully 15 per cent by reason of the activity of the mines. The influx has already begun and will increase as the snows disappear from the mountains. New Mexico is entering upon an era of unprecedented prosperity, and there is nothing in sight to prevent a wonderful increase in material wealth the coming twelvemonth.

The West Ever to the Front.

Ex-President Cleveland is quoted as saying that in case of war "the west should be brought to the front." His former greatness has not devoted himself to the study of the encyclopaedia as closely as he should since retiring to the shades of private life. If he had, he would have learned long ago that the west has ever been to the front, and there is no likelihood of the wild and woolly ever taking a back seat.

In 1849 California came to the rescue of the nation's financial condition with

an output of gold that astonished the entire world and created a commonwealth that is the pride of the United States.

In 1859 one of the most unique characters in the history of the western hemisphere came out of Kansas and offered up his life on the altar of liberty at Harper's Ferry a few months later. As a result of that fanaticism the United States engaged in one of the most terrible civil wars ever known and emerged from the conflict a free country and a united nation. Kansas has since maintained her record as the home of fanatics and isms with an unwavering loyalty.

In 1860 Illinois furnished a candidate for the presidency who, after his election proved himself a man of iron and brains, and now lives in the memory of his country men, honored, revered and mourned as a martyr. Among all the thousands of men from that state who shouldered muskets, went to the front and fought for the principles believed in by their great chief, there were no substitutes for men of destiny.

In the past 15 years, when calls for food have gone up from starving people in foreign lands, the great prairie states of the west have been foremost in rushing train loads of provisions to the needy, and in every movement looking to the relief or uplifting of humanity requiring the expenditure of money, the west has never waited for some other section to begin the work.

Even in the year of 1898 Colorado, with the record of a gold output of \$30,000,000 for the previous year, still keeps up the howl for free silver, and her learned editors have horrible nightmares over the crime of '73.

Should war break out the people of the west of the Mississippi river will probably furnish more hard fighters in proportion to the population than the east—the west will not be outdone when patriotism and love of country are involved, no matter what the dangers may be.

Grover should have himself re-interviewed.

THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS FOR THE NAVY

Battleships, Cruisers and Torpedo Boats to be Constructed—The Naval Appropriation Bill Reported.

The naval appropriation bill, as reported to the house of representatives and as it will doubtless pass, carries a total of \$35,000,000, an increase over last year of \$3,764,432, and over the current estimates of \$2,514,824.

For the increase of the navy the bill allows to be constructed by contract three sea-going coast line battleships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance displacement, 11,000 tons, with the highest practicable speed for their class, to cost exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$3,000,000 each, one to be named the Maine, six torpedo boats and six torpedo boat destroyers, to cost not exceeding \$2,340,000; and one gunboat to take the place of the United States ship Michigan, to cost, exclusive of armament, not over \$200,000, to be built on the Great Lakes. One of these sea-going battleships is to be built on the Pacific coast. The contracts for the construction of all these vessels are to be made within 60 days of the enactment of the bill.

Toward the construction of four timber dry docks \$200,000 each is allowed, each to be not less than 700 feet long and sufficient to meet probable future requirements of the largest vessels. They are to be located at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; League Island, Pa.; and San Francisco, Cal., the total cost when completed not to exceed \$500,000 each. At Algers, La., a dry dock is to be built, to be of a double sided steel floating type known as the combined floating and graving self-docking dock, capable of lifting a vessel of 1,500 tons displacement at 27 feet draft of water, to cost including moorings and wharf, \$850,000, of which \$200,000 is appropriated this year.

The bill directs the appointment of a board of naval officers to determine the desirability of locating and constructing a dry dock in the harbor of Galveston, Tex., and to report to congress at the next session.

For Armor and Armament.
Toward the armament and armor of the domestic manufactured vessels authorized under four previous acts and the present bill, including the completion of the ordnance outfit for the torpedo boat destroyers and six torpedo boats, there is an item of \$5,458,800, the total cost of the armor, according to the plans and specifications already prepared for the three battleships, authorized by the act of June 10, 1896, not to exceed \$3,210,000, including all nickel in the same and exclusive of the cost of the transportation, tests, etc., and no contract for armor plate to average exceeding \$400 per ton.

To complete the equipment of new vessels heretofore authorized \$175,000 is given and to install electric plants in gunboats numbered 10, 11, 12, and 13, \$40,000. The committee provides that if the battleship directed to be built on the Pacific coast cannot be built at a cost not exceeding 4 per cent above the lowest accepted bid for the other battleships, it is to be constructed elsewhere.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to enlist at any time after the passage of the bill, as many additional men as may be necessary to man the ships in commission, provided that the total number of men and boys in the general service and under training shall not exceed 12,750 men and 1,000 boys. Other items include smokeless powder, \$1,000,000; total bureau of navigation, \$148,950; bureau of ordnance, \$2,084,501; bureau of equipment, \$1,514,178; bureau of yards and docks, \$470,435, total for public works, \$2,375,312.

It will provide that no person shall be appointed assistant surgeon until examined by a board of surgeons, nor who is under 21 or over 30 years of age, and authorizes the president to appoint for temporary service 25 acting assistant surgeons to have the relative rank and compensation of assistant surgeons.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The Bill Favorably Reported—Chances for Its Passage Excellent.

The military affairs committee of the house has made a favorable report on the bill for reorganization of the army. Only a few changes were made. The section authorizing the president to recruit the skeleton regiments "in time of war" was

changed so as to make it more specific, limiting such authorization to a time of actual hostilities, after a declaration of war had been made. An additional section was added, providing that nothing in the act should be construed as an authorization to increase the enlisted force of the army in time of peace. Section 5 empowering the president to authorize each regiment to draw its recruits from such state or states, as he might designate, was amended so as to provide that each state should be entitled to furnish its quota before recruits should be drawn from designated states.

THE GASMAN'S CALL.

HE WANTED TO SEE THE METER, BUT DIDN'T.

A Top Flat, a Very Deaf Old Lady and a Long Drawn Out Comedy of Errors in a Single Act—The Point Gained at Last.

"Just another meter to read and then home for dinner," thought young Tomkins, the smartest surveyor in the corporation's service. "This is the last," he muttered as he knocked gently at a door on the fifth flat. "Wait, surely not in—and a top flat too!" And he applied his knuckles to the panels more vigorously. "Hang it, how provoking!" he cried, giving the door a kick. But his feet had no effect, and as a last resource he played a march with his fingers on the door. At last he heard a movement inside. Some one was approaching the door, and Tomkins' spirits revived when an old lady looked out and asked if he had been knocking.

"Knocking? I should think I have! I thought you were out," explained Tomkins. "Yes, it is a fine day," said the lady. "I want to see the meter," said Tomkins. "Yes, it has been a very mild winter," said the lady. "I want to read the meter," in a louder key. "There's been nothing but rumors of war for a long time."

"I want to see the m-e-t-e-r!" yelled Tomkins. "We always buy our meat at the shop," replied the lady. "It is the meter," roared Tomkins. "New killed meat is fearful tough." Tomkins bit his lip with vexation, took a long breath and yelled, "Meter!" "A sewing machine, no. I do all my sewing with the hand."

Tomkins danced with impatience. "Let me see the meter!" he again yelled. "Insure my life? How much would you insure me for if I paid twopenny per week?" "Are you deaf?" yelled Tomkins. "I told you before that I bought my beef at the shop."

"Where is the gas meter?" "It won't do. I don't believe in buying at the door."

"The gas meter!" yelled Tomkins, trying to get inside the house, but the old lady blocked the way. Tomkins was now as mad as a March hare; his throat was hoarse with shouting. What was to be done? He took another deep breath and yelled, "I want to read your meter!"

"I need to read a great deal, but my eyes are bad now," replied the lady. "And your ears as well!" screamed Tomkins, with his eyes almost bursting from their sockets.

"The meter, the meter!" he yelled. "Go away and don't bother me any more. I have told you that I don't want any of your goods," replied the lady severely. "Heavens, this is awful—five flats up, at the door, and could not get access to the meter!" Such a thing had never happened to Tomkins before. But necessity is the mother of invention, and a happy idea struck him. He opened his book, took a slip of paper and in a bold hand wrote, "I want to see your gas meter."

The lady put on her glasses and held up the slip. "Oh, it was a meter you wanted to see," she said. "Yes," cried Tomkins, glad that he had gained his point at last. "It is not here. There has not been a meter in this house for over ten years," explained the lady. Tomkins looked at the woman, then at his book. "Is this not 49?" he shrieked. "No, it is 47," replied the lady as Tomkins cleared the first flight at a bound, upset half a dozen children on the second and reached the street in a state of collapse.—Scottish Nights.

Eczema All Her Life.
Mr. R. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to relieve. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without result. Her sufferings were intense, and her condition grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to reach the disease at all until S.S.S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure and her condition has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever.

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Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.

JAMES H. BRADY,
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Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.

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No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

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